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selves were unserviceable. The men were barefooted and their clothing in rags, they could get no sleep in their flooded quarters, they had been obliged to travel eight miles to discover fuel, which after all proved useless when found owing to the rain; all supplies were now cut off by swollen torrents and for four days they had received only quarter-rations of bread.

His chapter on the war with the United States shows less grasp of the subject and is defaced by some rather glaring errors.

The companion volume contains eighteen battle-plans and small maps and five larger maps of rare excellence, which illustrate the text in a highly satisfactory manner. Among these are plans of the combats of Barrosa, Sabugal, and Arroyo Molinos, two each of Fuentes d'Onoro, Albuera, and Salamanca, showing successive phases of these battles, and plans of the siege operations at Tarifa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, and Burgos. Other maps illustrate Masséna's retreat, the operations on the Portuguese frontier from April to August, 1811, the operations on the Agueda in August and September, 1811, the operations around Salamanca in July and in November, 1812, and the operations in Spain from January to November, showing the northern and southern spheres of action separately, the dividing line being naturally the river Tagus. The routes of march and daily movements of the opposing forces are indicated with great care. Some unfortunate errors are evident, however, in the relative position of troops in the plan of Wellington's attack at Salamanca.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK.

The Chartist Movement. By the late MARK HOVELL, M.A., 2nd Lieutenant, the Sherwood Foresters, and Lecturer in Military History in the University; edited and completed, with a Memoir, by Professor T. F. TOUT. [Publications of the University of Manchester, Historical Series, no. XXXI.] (Manchester: University Press; London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1918. Pp. xxxvii, 327. 7 sh. 6 d.)

It is a great pity that such a splendid book as this should be not only the first but also the last written by its author. The young Englishman who gives in this volume such bright promise of a scholarly career died on the battle-front in 1916.

Recent years have given us several books of merit on the Chartist movement. Three doctoral dissertations in the Columbia University Studies in History, together with M. Dolléan's large volume, *Le Chartisme*, had, indeed, in the mind of this reviewer, seemed to cover all but definitively the major phases of the history of Chartism. The discovery of a new book at this time, characterized by both freshness of vision and mastery of analysis, came as a surprise.

Lieutenant Hovell has unquestionably written the best account extant

of Chartism in its earlier development. He has painted in the background of Chartism in masterly fashion, and several chapters of his book are remarkable not only for their general literary excellence, but also for a wealth of fact and material hitherto unpublished. Particularly noteworthy is the chapter on "Anti-Capitalistic Economics", with its analysis of the little-known book of William Ogilvie, *An Essay on the Rights of Property*, and also that of Charles Hall's *Effects of Civilization on the People in European States*. So predominant did Malthus and Ricardo become in the first third of the nineteenth century that the world, even the world of the scholar, has forgotten in large measure the wide undercurrent of protest in the very heyday of *laissez-faire's* glory.

The revival of the Birmingham Political Union and the history of the People's Parliament of 1848 are described at greater length and with more careful documentation than in any other history of the Chartist movement. Indeed, in so far as this book traces the history of Chartism to 1842 it may be said to be complete.

Unfortunately Lieutenant Hovell's military career prevented the completion of his book. For the latter part only a rough draft remained, which Professor Tout, together with several other friends of the author, prepared for publication. As was inevitable, this portion of the manuscript has suffered. For the relation of the Chartist movement to the Revolution of 1848, the conflict with the Anti-Corn Law League, and the economic vagaries of O'Connell, we must turn for fuller treatment to Slosson and Dolléan. Had he lived Lieutenant Hovell would doubtless have made this part of his history as full and as well proportioned as the earlier sections. As it is we cannot but feel grateful to his friends for putting into what shape they could the latter part of his manuscript.

Somewhere, sometime, the story of Richard Oastler's latter career will be unearthed from oblivion by some historian. The appreciation here shown to the Factory King led the reviewer to hope that he would find that done in this book. In the recesses of the British Museum lie guarded an incomplete record of Oastler's last little publication, *The Home, the Altar and the Cottage*. Up to the present no historian has apparently endeavored to link Oastler's late career as an agitator to any great extent with that of Chartism. That work remains yet to be done.

But with this history we find no fault. Needless to say it emphasizes, throughout, the economic and social crisis the distressing phases of which determined so largely the direction of the Chartist movement. In the midst of the world's turmoil it is refreshing to turn to a book so sympathetic and so comprehensive in its treatment of the social upheaval of mid-nineteenth-century England.

WALTER P. HALL.